

BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Medical Officer of
Health**

for the year

1938

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor W. G. DEAR, J.P.,
Chairman.

Alderman Mrs. E. A. WESTON, J.P., C.C., Deputy Mayor,
Vice-Chairman.

Alderman R. H. HOWARD, J.P.

Councillor W. DOSWELL.

Councillor P. J. WIGGINS.

Councillor W. E. WARD.

Councillor A. KIRK.

Councillor B. C. JUKES.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

HENRY D. KELF, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Camb.).

Visiting Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital :

W. KELLY, M.B., Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector :

Wm. J. TILEY, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

C. H. WELLER, M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

Matron of the Isolation Hospital :

Miss A. BROWN, S.R.N.

Clerk :

K. HUNT.

*Public Health Department,
Market Chambers,
Church Street,
Basingstoke.*

June, 1939.

To

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Basingstoke.*

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Seventh Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Conditions and Public Health Works of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

This report has been drawn up to include the information and statistics in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health in Circular 1728 (England) issued October 25th, 1938, and by order of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 (Article 17 (5)) and the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926 (Article 14 (3)).

The health of the inhabitants in the Borough has been considered satisfactory as regards notifiable infectious diseases, and the mortality recorded by the Registrar's weekly returns. There were no deaths from diphtheria and scarlet fever, also none from puerperal causes (Maternal mortality). There was a marked increase in the number of deaths from cancer.

There has been no change in the staff of the Department, and I would wish to express my appreciation of the continued co-operation and assistance of the Sanitary Inspectors (Mr. W. J. Tiley and Mr. C. H. Weller), also from the Matron of the Isolation Hospital.

The classified summary of the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year is appended.

HENRY D. KELF
Medical Officer of Health.

Section A.

General Statistics.

Area (in acres) including 983 acres added by the extension of the Borough Boundaries under the Local Government Act, 1929 (approx.).....	5,180
Population—Census, 1921	12,718
„ Census, 1931	13,865
„ Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1938	14,650
Number of inhabited houses (including flats) according to the Rate Books (October 1st, 1938)	3,958
Number of new houses completed during year—October 1st, 1937, to October 1st, 1938	151
Rateable Value (as at 1st October, 1938)	£123,496
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1938 to 1939).....	£491

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The character of the district is chiefly industrial and residential. The town is the shopping and market centre for a large rural area, other large towns being 16 to 18 miles distant.

The chief industries in the Borough include several factories engaged in motor and agricultural engineering, aircraft instruments, textile trades (employing chiefly women), leather works. There are also wholesale vegetable and flower growers. A new works for biological and chemical products has recently been constructed.

There are no particular trades and occupations considered detrimental to public health.

A summarised report for the year 1938 from the Manager of the Basingstoke Employment Exchange is as follows :—

	<i>Average of Unemployment.</i>		<i>Percentage of Unemployment as at December.</i>
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	
1936	176	51	4.0%
1937	190	39	3.1%
1938	149	84	2.5%

Percentage of unemployment for whole of country for 1938—13.0%.

During the year there has been a set-back in the employment position of women in the town, owing to the transfer to Reading of the major portion of Messrs. Burberry's factory.

Large building and engineering contracts have kept the unemployment figure for men at a consistently low figure, and prospects for the immediate future are good.

Development of industry in Basingstoke will greatly improve the prospects for both men and women, whilst armament work at present in hand will keep the engineering firms fully employed for some considerable time.

Vital Statistics, 1938.

Births.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>		
Live Births	{ Legitimate	84	83	Total	167
	{ Illegitimate	4	7	„	11
Still Births	{ Legitimate	3	2	„	5
	{ Illegitimate	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	„	<i>Nil</i>
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population					12.15
„ „ „ „ for England and Wales					15.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)					27.32

Deaths.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>		
All causes .....	.....	91	78	Total	169
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					11.53
„ „ „ „ for England and Wales					11.6
Deaths from Puerperal causes (Maternal Mortality)					<i>Nil</i>
Rate per 1,000 total Births (live and still)					<i>Nil</i>
„ „ „ „ „ (England and Wales)					3.08
Death of Infants under one year of age					8
(Legitimate—7. Illegitimate—I.)					
Death Rate all infants per 1,000 live births (Borough)					47.9
„ „ all infants per 1,000 live births for England and Wales					53
„ „ Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (Borough)					41.9
„ „ Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (Borough)					5.9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	.....	.....	.....	Total	38
„ „ Measles (all ages) .....	.....	.....	.....	„	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	.....	.....	.....	„	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	.....	.....	.....	„	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Tuberculosis (see also special table).....	.....	.....	.....	„	8

Causes of Death, 1938.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria	—	—	—
6	Influenza	3	1	4
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	3	7
10	„ Other	—	1	1
11	Syphilis	—	—	—
12	G.P.I., Tabes, etc.	—	—	—
13	Cancer	17	21	38
14	Diabetes	1	4	5
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	3	4	7
16	Heart Diseases	26	22	48
17	Aneurysm	1	—	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	8	1	9
19	Bronchitis	2	3	5
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	2	3	5
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1
22	Peptic Ulcer	2	—	2
23	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	—	—	—
24	Appendicitis	3	—	3
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
26	Other Liver Diseases	—	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	—	2	2
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	3	5
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Diseases	—	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	1	1	2
32	Senility	2	1	3
33	Suicide	—	—	—
34	Other Violence	5	1	6
35	Other Defined Diseases	8	7	15
36	Ill-defined Diseases, etc.	—	—	—
Total (all causes)		91	78	169

Summary for Borough.

	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Number of Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1000)</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate (per 1000)</i>
1926	12,850	196	15.2	124	9.6
1927	12,890	194	15.1	156	12.1
1928	13,080	229	17.5	146	11.1
1929	13,360	200	15	151	11.3
1930	13,430	235	17.5	124	9.2
1931	13,790	241	17.04	150	10.8
1932	14,320	213	14.96	144	10.12
1933	14,270	216	15.14	151	10.65
1934	14,500	191	13.17	125	8.62
1935	14,260	205	14.37	155	10.87
1936	14,220	169	11.88	172	12.1
1937	14,460	191	13.21	147	10.16
1938	14,650	178	12.15	169	11.53

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(i) Public Health Staff (*see Front Page*).

(a) Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health is part-time for the Borough, also Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, undertaking the various duties in the County Public Health Department, including School Medical Inspection, School Clinics, etc., within the Borough. He is also the Medical Officer of Health (part-time) for the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District Council and is not in private practice.

(b) Sanitary Inspector.

The Sanitary Inspector holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, also a Certificate as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods. In addition he acts as the Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, and Inspector under the Shops Acts in the Borough.

(c) Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector appointed has taken the place of a Temporary Assistant, from April, 1936. He holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, and a Certificate as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

There have been no developments or changes in the services provided in the area under the following heads :—

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Hampshire County Council provides all facilities for the chemical, bacteriological and pathological examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) water, milk and foodstuffs, etc., at the laboratory in Winchester.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

A Motor Ambulance is provided at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of patients suffering from Infectious Disease.

A stretcher available for accidents is kept at the Police Station, Mark Lane.

A Private Motor Ambulance for accidents and non-infectious cases is provided, manned, equipped and operated at his own expense, by W. W. Webber, Esq. (of Messrs. W. W. Webber, Ltd.) at 15, London Street, Basingstoke.

The Ambulance Service appears to be adequate for the area.

(c) Nursing in the Home, etc.

(a) General Nursing.

One district nurse is employed by the Basingstoke Nursing Association, supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. This Association takes general work only.

The Borough Council gives an annual subscription to the Nursing Association.

(b) For Infectious Disease.

Most cases of Scarlet Fever and all cases of Diphtheria are removed to the Isolation Hospital, and in the cases which are treated at home, arrangements for the nursing are left to the discretion of the family concerned and their Medical Practitioner.

(c) For Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Nursing and institutional treatment are provided by the Hampshire County Council when required by the doctor in attendance.

(d) *Maternity and Nursing Homes.*

The Hampshire County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts 1902—1926 and the Nursing Home Registration Act, 1927.

There is one private Maternity Home in the Borough.

(e) *Midwives.*

There are four Midwives practising in the Borough.

(f) *Health Visiting.*

The Hampshire County Council is the "Welfare Authority" under Section 200 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for Notification of Births, Maternity and Child Welfare and Child Protection.

Three Health Visitors are working in the Borough and in addition to the duties under the above Section, they attend also at School Medical Inspections and Clinics, Ante-Natal Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Basingstoke Infant Welfare Centre held at Church Cottage is maintained and staffed by the County Council, assisted by a committee of ladies and voluntary helpers.

One of the Assistant County Medical Officers and two Health Visitors attend weekly.

The attendance returns for 1938 are as follows :—

Children under 1 year	.....	1177
Children over 1 year	.....	1387
Mothers .....	.....	2243

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Days and Time of Attendance.</i>
(a) Provided by the Hampshire County Council :—		
Ante-Natal Clinic	Health Centre, Garth House, Castons Road, Basingstoke	Weekly, Wednesday, 2 p.m.
School Clinics :—		
Minor Ailments	Do.	Weekly, Fri., 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	Do.	Weekly by appointment only.
Eye Clinic	Do.	Monthly by appointment only.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Do.	Weekly, Fri., 10 a.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Do.	Weekly, Mon., 2 p.m. Surgeon (1st Mon. in each month).
Child Welfare Centre	Church Cottage, Basingstoke	Weekly, Fri., 2.30 p.m. Toddlers' Clinic, 2nd and 4th Fri., 10 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Aldershot (Manor Park House)	Mon. (Males), 5 p.m. Wed. (Females) 2.30 p.m.
	Winchester (The Royal Hants County Hospital)	Tues., 3 p.m. (Females). Sat., 2.30 p.m. (Males).
(b) Other provisions :—		
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Reading (Royal Berks Hospital)	Males, Wed., 2 p.m. Sat., 5 p.m. Females, Wed., 5 p.m. Sat., 3 p.m.
Mothers' Clinic (Birth Control)	Garth House, Castons Road, Basingstoke	Alternate Fridays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

(e) **Hospitals.**

There is no change in the Hospital Services.

(a) *Infectious Diseases.*

The Isolation Hospital situated in the Kingsclere Road is provided by the Borough.

Number of beds available 24

The Hospital is used by patients admitted from the Borough, Rural District of Basingstoke and part of the area of the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District, by special agreements with the Borough Council.

(b) *Other Hospital Provision.*

Smallpox	}	These are under the control of the County Council and arrangements for the care of these patients are unaltered.
Tuberculosis		
Maternity		
Puerperal Pyrexia		
Ophthalmia		
Neonatorum		

(c) *Basingstoke Hospital.*

This Hospital is situated in the Hackwood Road near the centre of the Borough—supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. An annual subscription of £20 is made to the Hospital by the Borough Council.

The Matron (Miss R. A. Humphreys) has supplied the following information:—

The number of patients admitted and attended during the year was:—

New admissions	{ Men 213	} 559
(In-Patients)	{ Women 221	
	{ Children 125	
New cases (Out-Patients)	.....	992
X-Ray Cases (new)	.....	793
Ophthalmic Cases (new)	.....	60
National Health Insurance Clinics —	.....	179
Orthopaedic Clinic—		
{ New cases	.....	90
{ Attendances	.....	248
Massage Department—		
{ Patients	.....	268
{ Treatments	.....	2053
Total visits by Patients during the Year	.....	6190

There were 24 deaths in the Hospital, of these 11 were non-resident in the Borough.

No alterations, additions or improvements have been carried out during the year. But the figures above emphasise the need for the new Hospital, with adequate accommodation for out-patients.

(d) *Other General Hospitals.*

The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, and the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, also admit patients when recommended by the Medical Practitioners.

Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The Borough Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer (Mr. W. G. A. Clark, B.Sc.) has supplied information as regards the Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage, Public Cleansing and Swimming Bath.

(1) (i) Water Supply.

- (a) New mains have been laid during the year to serve new estate development, the total length being 480 yards.
- (b) No new source of public water supply has been brought into use during the year, and no contamination of the existing supply has been suspected. The water has been chlorinated by injection into the pump suctions by Wallace and Tiernan plant, installed in 1929, as against the direct application to the bulk water in the well as in previous years, but the contact period is insufficient to guarantee results in respect of water drawn direct from the pumping mains at a short distance from the Pumping Station.

Consideration has, however, been given to the necessity and advisability of taking steps to ensure the safety of the supply, having regard to the report of the Medical Officer for the year 1936, to which the attention of the Council has been directed on several occasions.

During the year, on the suggestion of the Minister of Health the Council asked for a report from Dr. E. Suckling on the measures which should be taken for the protection of the water shed and the safety of the water supply generally.

The report after stating that there is no evidence of pollution of the supply, indicates that pollution of the chalk outcrop must occur, and there are therefore potential dangers of pollution, to obviate which steps should be taken by the adoption of the following measures:—

- (a) Limitation of potential danger to the water shed by sewerage, cleansing of cesspools and prohibition of the erection of buildings where possible.
- (b) Precautionary treatment of water before it goes to supply.

The report has received the consideration of the Council and instructions have been given for a scheme for works of revision to be prepared in connection with the Undertaking, and involving the following :—

- (i) The construction of a contact tank at the Waterworks Pumping Station with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, allowing nearly one hour's retention period for the treatment of water by super chlorination and dechlorination, prior to its being sent to supply.
- (ii) Revision of pumping machinery in order to allow the use of the contact tank.
- (iii) The improvement of the Waterworks Pumping Station buildings, installation of Recorders, etc.

The sewerage of the Watershed is considered unnecessary and uneconomical at the present time in view of the proposals for precautionary treatment, and no arrangements have been proposed for the cleansing of cesspools as a rate service, but schemes are being promoted in order to secure that any development in the vicinity of the Waterworks shall not be connected to cesspool drainage.

- (c) No shortage has been experienced during the year although well levels were considerably lower than during previous years.

The volume of water supplied for domestic and trade purposes amounted to 188,351,101 gallons.

- (d) Systematic fortnightly Bacteriological and Chemical examinations of raw water before chlorination have been made during the year, 28 reports having been received.

A typical report of a sample taken on the 27th October 1938, is as follows :—

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance .....	.....	Clear and bright.		
Colour .....	.....	Normal.	Odour .....	..... Nil
Reaction pH.....	Neutral : 7.3		Free Carbonic Acid	2.4
Electric Conductivity			Total Solids dried	
at 20° C	460		at 180° C.	31.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.2		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	22.0
Hardness : Total	28.0		{ Temporary	20.0
			{ Permanent	8.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.52		Nitrites .....	.....Absent
Free Ammonia	0.0000		Ammoniacal	
			Nitrogen	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0000		Albuminoid	
Oxygen absorbed in 4			Nitrogen	—
hrs. at 80° F.	0.000		Metals .....	.....Absent

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria growing on Agar per cc. or ml.

In 1 day at 37° C.	.....	1
In 2 days at 37° C.	.....	2
In 3 days at 20° C.	.....	4
The Bacillus Coli.	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii		
(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes).	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.

Report :—

This sample is clear and bright, of normal colour, neutral in reaction and free from metals.

The water is very hard in character, although not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of salinity, and is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity.

It is, therefore, considered pure and wholesome water, suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING.

For Drs. Beale & Suckling.

(e) *Rainfall :*

(At the Waterworks Pumping Station, West Ham)

The following are the figures for the year :—

January	.....	2.86	ins.
February	.....	0.74	„
March	.....	0.33	„
April	.....	0.06	„
May	.....	1.50	„
June	.....	0.84	„
July	.....	2.09	„
August	.....	1.88	„
September	.....	0.89	„
October	.....	3.56	„
November	.....	4.80	„
December	.....	3.16	„
Total		22.71	„

Comparative figures for the previous years are as follows :—

1937	.....	35.82	ins.
1936	.....	33.16	„
1935	.....	35.78	„
1934	.....	29.02	„
1933	.....	25.52	„

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

(a) *New Sewers.*

No major extensions of sewers have been laid during the year, but new sewers to serve private estates in progress of development have been carried out by private owners.

(b) *Sufficiency of Sewers.*

Investigations have been in progress to ascertain causes of occasional surcharge of the main outfall sewer in the lower levels of the town, and remedial measures have been put in hand pending the preparation of a complete scheme.

(c) *Sewage Disposal.*

The whole of the sewage has been pumped to and treated by broad irrigation at the Council's existing Sewage Farm, without nuisance.

The volume of sewage dealt with during the year has amounted to 160,650,520 gallons.

(2) Rivers and Streams.

During the past year much attention has again been given to this matter by the Sanitary Inspector and in all 37 visits have been made.

Complaints received regarding pollution are investigated at once and suitable action taken to remedy same.

The improvement in the condition of Harris's Ditch has been maintained during the year.

A portion of the River Loddon (approximately 115-yds. in length) at the junction of Wote Street and Reading Road has been culverted, thus affecting a great improvement, and also removing the cause of frequent nuisances.

Another portion adjacent to the Savoy Electric Theatre, Wote Street, has also been culverted.

(3) (i) Closet Accommodation.

There is a large number of pail closets and cesspools in the outlying parts of the Borough (Cliddesden, Winklebury, Worting and Kempshott).

(ii) Public Cleansing.

Collection of house and trade refuse has been carried out by means of horse driven covered vans during the year and disposed of by Refuse Destructor which provides steam for sewage pumping purposes.

The Council has decided to replace some of the vans by mechanical vehicles during 1939.

There has been no alteration or extension of the service during the year the town area being collected twice weekly and the country area once weekly.

The Council has not undertaken the work of cesspool cleansing.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The tabular statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, or Article 19 (25) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, is appended at the end of this Report.

(iv) Shops and Offices.

The number of shops inspected and recorded during the year was 45.

Several improvements have been made in relation to ventilation and temperature of shops and sanitary conveniences by informal action.

(v) Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites within the area of the Borough.

(vi) Smoke Abatement.

There are very few industries in the Borough with factory chimneys and it was not found necessary during the year to take proceedings under the Smoke Abatement Act.

(vii) Swimming Baths and Pools.

The only public swimming bath within the Borough is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. No alteration has been made to this bath, but the Council has decided to erect an up-to-date pool in the Memorial Park.

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

- (1) (i) Houses found to be infested during 1938—
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| (a) Council Houses | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| (b) Other Houses | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
- (ii) Houses disinfested during 1938—
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| (a) Council Houses | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| (b) Other Houses | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
- (2) Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs :—
- Premises sprayed with insecticide, i.e., " Vermoose " and " Zaldecide " ; and fumigations carried out with sulphur candles and " Fumoid " blocks.
- (3) Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :—
- Premises and furniture sprayed with insecticide, sealed, and fumigated with " Fumoid " blocks prior to removal of tenants to Council Houses. This procedure was found necessary on two occasions only.

(4) Whether the work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor :—
Local Authority.

(5) The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing :—

Re-inspections and advice given to tenants regarding general cleanliness, etc.

(4) **Schools.**

All the Elementary Schools and the Girls' Secondary School in the Borough are maintained by the Hampshire County Council, the Boys' Secondary (Queen Mary's) is aided by the County Council.

These are visited once a term by one of the County Council's Medical Officers. (The Medical Officer of Health is on the staff).

The sanitary conditions and water supply are satisfactory, all schools being connected with the town's water supply and sewerage disposal system.

The Head Teachers forward returns of names and addresses of children suffering from infectious diseases whether notifiable or not to the Medical Officer of Health at the same time as to the County Medical Officer.

The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927, is closely followed.

(5) **General.**

(i) *Common Lodging Houses.*

There is one registered in the Borough.

(ii) *Tents, Vans and Sheds.*

There are several vans frequently in two open spaces known as Fairgrounds in Essex Road and Sarum Hill. In the former which is more frequently occupied by travelling showmen's families, proper sanitary accommodation was constructed in 1936, and a licence since granted for the use of land as site for moveable dwellings under Section 269 Public Health Act, 1936.

Section D.

Housing.

(a) General.

The Council's Housing Estates (under the Housing Acts 1919—1936) now consist of 681 houses.

During the year the erection of three pairs of bungalow type houses in Hackwood Road, suitable for occupation by aged persons, and 18 houses at South Ham, of a special plan for the abatement of overcrowding, has been completed.

Building development during 1938 by private enterprise was very active, several estates being developed in the town, as shown by the following figures :—

New private dwelling houses	.....	.....	116
Shops with living accommodation	.....	.....	1
Conversion of existing premises into 2 shops with living accommodation	.....	.....	1
Conversion of farm buildings into 2 bungalows			1

The number of houses completed in 1937 was 73 ; in 1936, 84, and 1935, 89.

(b) Clearance Area.

The following Order was confirmed during the year :—
Area No. 11—Hackwood Road (Nos. 46,

47, 48) 3 Houses.

These had not been demolished at 31st December.

(c) Demolition Orders.

Made in 1937—2 Thatched Cottages at Worting Town
End. Demolished in March, 1938.

No Demolition Orders were made during the year.

There are still 7 houses closed in lieu of Demolition Orders being made, on undertakings given by the owners not to re-let for human habitation, and are now vacant.

Potters Lane (Nos. 6 and 8), Oakridge Farm (2 Cottages) Chapel Street (No. 28), Scraps Farm, Worting (1 Cottage), Winchester Street (No. 8).

A Demolition Order made in 1934 on No. 31, Chapel Street, remains unenforced owing to its situation between adjoining houses.

Demolition Orders were asked for in the case of 3 cottages at Shooters Lodge and 3 cottages at Bramblys Lane. In the case of the former the owner has given an undertaking not to re-let for human habitation, and as regards the latter the owner has obtained possession with a view to demolition, the site, with the adjoining Estate, having been acquired for building purposes.

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	494
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose			526
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.....		124
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose			124
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....		8
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	.....	119

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	452
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs			3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
(a)	By Owners.....	.....	.....	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners			Nil
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.....	.....	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :—			
(a)	By Owners.....	.....	.....	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners			Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		2
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit		<i>Nil</i>

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	4
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	28
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	22
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	164
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	<i>Nil</i>
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—	

The number of cases of overcrowding has been reduced from 19 to 4. Twelve cases have been removed to Council Houses and the remainder have been relieved by other removals.

Seven new cases have been reported during the year ; three of these went to Council Houses, leaving four cases not dealt with at 31st December.

Temporary Licences are in force as follows :—

Excess of one half over " Permitted
Number "

2 (Council Houses)

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The inspection and supervision of food supplies is one of the most important duties of this department—which occupies a great deal of time of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Although improvement in the conditions under which food is prepared is maintained, there is much more to be done to attain the ideal standard.

The new Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which comes into force on October 1st, 1939, will include registration of all ice-cream makers and vendors, sausages and preserved food manufacturers, etc.

(a) **Milk Supply.**

There are in the Borough :—

Registered Cowkeepers	.....	.....	.....	6
Approximate number of cows	.....	.....	.....	129
Registered Dairies	.....	.....	.....	22
Registered Producers—				
{ Tuberculin Tested 1				
{ Accredited 2				
{ Others 3				
		.....	.....	6

Registered Purveyors :—

Resident within the Borough	.....	.....	22
Resident outside the Borough	.....	.....	9

Licensed Purveyors of :—

Tuberculin-Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	2
“ Accredited ”	.....	.....	.....	2
“ Pasteurised ” Milk	.....	.....	.....	2

Total Number of Samples taken for Analysis 28

Number of Samples (Designated) taken for Analysis 10

Total Number of Dairy Inspections during 1938 74

The premises, vehicles and utensils of the retail purveyors of milk are kept under very frequent observation.

The following is a summary of bacteriological and other examinations carried out at the County Council Laboratory, Winchester, of milk samples taken in the Borough during the year :—

Ordinary Milk (18) :—

No. of Sample.	No. of Organisms Per ml.	Bacillus Coli present in			
		1 ml.	1/10 ml.	1/100 ml.	1/1000 ml.
1	46,000	—	—	—	—
2	39,000	—	—	—	—
3	35,000	+	—	—	—
4	2,400	—	—	—	—
5	46,000	+	+	+	—
6	Over a million	+	+	+	+
7	Over a million	+	+	+	+
8	510,000	+	+	+	+
9	17,000	+	+	+	—
10	500,000	+	+	+	+
11	3,700	+	+	—	—
12	23,600	—	—	—	—
13	43,000	—	—	—	—
14	290,000	+	+	—	—
15	7,000	+	+	—	—
16	29,000	—	—	—	—
17	14,000	—	—	—	—
18	16,000	—	—	—	—

Pasteurised Milk (10) :—

No. of Sample.	No. of Organisms per ml.	Phosphatase Test.	Other Remarks.
1	8,500	3.0 blue units	Unsatisfactory
2	34,500	3.0 blue units	Unsatisfactory
3	180	Below 1.5 blue units	Satisfactory
4	3,200	2.0 blue units	Satisfactory
5	80,000	1.5 blue units	Satisfactory.
6	250,000	1.5 blue units	Unsatisfactory
7	162,000	1.5 blue units	Unsatisfactory
8	5,400	1.5 blue units	Satisfactory
9	15,000	1.5 blue units	Satisfactory
10	3,000	1.5 blue units	Satisfactory

The minimum requirements to show efficient pasteurisation and cleanliness are :—

Not above 2.3 Blue Units in Phosphatase Test.

Not more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

Entire absence of Bacillus Coli.

No samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

(1) The number of inspections of Slaughterhouses, Butchers', Fishmongers', Fruiterers' Shops and Stalls, and other Food Premises, was 1879.

(2) Premises inspected included :—

Retail Butchers	17
Meat Stalls (Market)	1
Fish Shops.....	5
Fish Stalls (Market).....	2
Bakehouses.....	19
Fish Fryers.....	6
Milk Bars	2
Cooked Provisions Shops	6
Premises for Sale of Ice Cream	39
Restaurants and Premises where Food is prepared	28

(3) The under-mentioned diseased, unsound and unwholesome food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :

Meat :—

Bovine.

1 Carcase and all offal	Tuberculosis.
102-lbs. Beef and all offal	"
2 Heads	"
2 Sets of Offal.....	"
1 Pair Lungs	"
30-lbs. Beef	Bruising.
1 Liver	Multiple Abscesses
13-lbs. Liver	Distomatosis.

Sheep.

1 Liver	Echinococcus Cysts.
1 Shoulder Lamb	Bone taint.

Pigs.

2 Carcases and all Offal	Tuberculosis.
109½ Heads	"
2 Plucks	"
3 Sets Mesentery	"
3 Plucks	Congestion and Parasitical.
1 Pluck	Pneumonia and Cirrhosis.
1 Pair Lungs	Pneumonia.
31 Livers	Cirrhosis.
18 Livers	Echinococcus Cysts.
2 Livers	Fatty Degeneration.
22-lbs. Liver	Decomposition.
12 Plucks	"

Other Foods.

3½-lbs. Shoulder Imported Lamb	Decomposition.
40-lbs. Apples	"
29 Baskets of Strawberries	Fermentation.

(4) **Carcases Inspected and Condemned.**

	<i>Cattle (ex- cluding Cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	308	2	280	1325	2849	4764
Number inspected	308	2	280	1325	2849	4764
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	6	—	—	2	69	77
Percentage of num- ber inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	1.95%	—	—	.15%	2.42%	1.62%
<i>Tuberculosis Only.</i> Whole Carcases Condemned	1	—	—	—	2	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	2	2	—	—	134	138
Percentage of num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	.974%	100%	—	—	4.77%	2.96%

(5) **Slaughterhouses.**

Number Licensed .....	.....	.....	4
Number Registered.....	.....	.....	3

Four of these are situated in the centre of the town and all in the narrow streets. Attention has been drawn to the unsuitable situation of these in previous Annual Reports, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932 and 1937.

Some of the buildings are wooden structures almost surrounded by lairages and stables with which they directly communicate, the approach to and ventilation being through the slaughterhouse. The approaches in some cases are also inadequate.

The cleansing of floors and limewashing of walls are carried out regularly as required by the bye-laws, but the most persistent care in these matters cannot alter the disadvantages of their unsatisfactory position and old construction.

Under the new Foods and Drugs Act, 1938, which comes into operation on 1st October, 1939, all slaughterhouses, whether registered or licensed, must be licensed annually, and the Local Authority may withhold the licence where they are satisfied that the premises are unsuitable.

The Model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health contain a rule that slaughterhouses and lairs for cattle should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-house—the slaughter-houses in the Borough do not comply with this rule.

A great improvement would be effected if an abattoir or combined slaughterhouse, constructed according to modern requirements, could be provided for use by all the butchers.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

The following return has been received from the County Medical Officer showing that 44 samples were taken in this area by the County Council's Inspector during 1938 :—

Cinnamon	.....	.....	1	Cream	.....	.....	1
Gin	.....	.....	5	Ground Ginger	.....	.....	1
Lemon Curd	.....	.....	1	Meat Pie	.....	.....	1
Meat, chopped	.....	.....	2	New Milk	.....	.....	25
Olive Oil	.....	.....	1	Peel	.....	.....	1
Puff Pastry	.....	.....	1	Sugar	.....	.....	1
Vinegar	.....	.....	1	Whiskey	.....	.....	2

42 of the samples were found to be genuine on analysis. There were two unsatisfactory samples of New Milk, which were certified to be deficient in fat, to the extent of 8.0% and 10.7% respectively.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

Samples of Milk and Food are sent to the Laboratories of the Hampshire County Council, Winchester.

(e) **Nutrition.**

There have been no definite steps taken to increase the knowledge of the public on this subject.

Every opportunity is taken at the Child Welfare Centre and Clinics to give individual advice. The provision of milk at a reduced price daily in all the elementary schools under the Milk Marketing Board's arrangements is a great reminder to children of the importance of nutrition. Special cases of inadequate nutrition occurring in children attending schools and child welfare centres are seen by the Medical Officers.

Section F.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases during the year, which applied also in neighbouring areas and in the country generally.

The following figures bear out this statement for notified cases :—

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Borough of Basingstoke.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Borough of Basingstoke.</i>
1932	84,982	36	43,357	3
1933	129,520	62	47,454	17
1934	152,063	51	68,763	23
1935	120,462	37	65,099	12
1936	104,855	22	57,791	5
1937	95,731	10	61,339	3
1938	99,273	19	65,047	6

All houses where infectious disease is notified are visited as early as practicable and the responsible householder appropriately advised. In cases occurring among school children, the school is visited by the Medical Officer of Health and steps taken to prevent spread of the disease and to trace the source of infection.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria. Not one of the notified cases had received immunisation. Two of the cases were admitted from a home for mentally defective children.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Antitoxin are supplied on application, free of charge, to Medical Practitioners in the Borough. Seven containers were given during 1938.

Analysis of Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases. (Other than Tuberculosis)

1938.

<i>DISEASE.</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>2-3</i>	<i>3-4</i>	<i>4-5</i>	<i>5-10</i>	<i>10-15</i>	<i>15-20</i>	<i>20-35</i>	<i>35-45</i>	<i>45-65</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total Ad- mitted to Isol'n Hosp.</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	9	5	1	2	1	-	-	14	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Erysipelas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

NOTE.—Only one case of Pneumonia was notified, although the Registrar-General's return shows five deaths—which were not previously notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases admitted during the year was 27—
Scarlet Fever—18 ; Diphtheria—9.

Total in previous years :—1935—132 ; 1936—98 ; 1937—32.

The diagnosis was not confirmed in two cases of Scarlet Fever and in one case of Diphtheria.

There were no deaths in the Hospital during the Year. The Nursing Staff have been immunised by the Medical Officer of Health against Diphtheria.

The following report amplifies the notes made in the Annual Report for 1937.

The present Isolation Hospital was erected nearly 40 years ago and no alteration in its design has been made, with the exception of the Porter's Lodge.

At present the wards consist of three blocks :—

- (a) One block of two large open wards containing 16 beds, with central kitchen. Normally used for Scarlet Fever.
- (b) One block of two small wards containing four beds, with central kitchen. Normally used for Diphtheria cases.
- (c) Similar building. Normally used for Typhoid Fever.

When the hospital was built the usual procedure in case of infectious disease was to remove the patient from his or her home for isolation as far away as possible from all other persons, for a period of at least six weeks.

Nowadays, the treatment of fever patients is becoming more highly specialised—by the use of antitoxins and serums, and as the beds in the Isolation Hospital stand, admissions are limited to Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever. When there are more cases of one disease than beds, then they overflow to the other wards reserved for the other diseases—which has been the position during the past four months.

There are agreements with the Basingstoke Rural District Council and the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District Council, to take their cases, but at present the use of the hospital to them is also limited. I am frequently asked to take other cases. The cubicle bed system would allow of meeting the demands in this respect.

The question of the addition of " Cubicle " beds has been before the Health Committee at several meetings and the advantages of these may be noted :—

- (1) *Observation Cases.*—There is always a proportion of suspected cases of infectious disease, where the medical practitioner makes a provisional diagnosis and asks for admission to hospital. At present, these cases which may be non-infectious, are admitted straight away into a large ward where there are infectious cases. In some hospitals it is estimated that as many as 25 % of admissions are unnecessary. In a cubicle ward system these cases are at once isolated until seen by the Medical Officer, and kept under observation for a few days, and if the diagnosis is not confirmed, can be discharged. On the other hand, under the present system the Council may be liable if a patient contracts an infectious disease after admission.
- (2) *Cross-Infection.*—Scarlet Fever is now considered due to several variations of streptococcal infection. It has been estimated that 40 % to 50 % of the complications (ear discharges, mastoid, enlarged glands, etc.) are mainly due to cross-infection from other cases in the same ward. This leads to a longer stay in the hospital, the probabilities of surgical operations and even on discharge may be "carriers" from ear or nose discharges, and liability to infect others and lead to "return" cases. Cubicle bed wards would prevent cross-infection.
- (3) *Elasticity of use of Beds.*—The separation of adults from children, males and females, acute from convalescent cases, can be better arranged in the cubicle system. At present one large ward may have to be opened to admit one adult male.
- (4) *Other Infectious Diseases.*—There are other infectious diseases far more serious as regards complications and fatality, than Scarlet Fever, requiring special treatment and nursing, which cannot be admitted to a general hospital, and under certain circumstances cannot be treated at home. Chief of these are, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Infantile Paralysis, Erysipelas, Encephalitis, Chicken Pox, etc. In the cubicle system the hospital can then be used more or less to a fuller capacity.
- (5) *Operating Room.*—There is at present no suitable room for operations (minor or major)—arrangements are in existence for the services of a surgeon (for ear, nose and throat) and with an increased use of the hospital an operating theatre (or room) is necessary. This could be incorporated with the layout for cubicle beds.

- (6) The addition of a cubicle bed system has been the practice for many years past in the majority of towns, and has the entire approval of the Ministry of Health. Recently the neighbouring authorities of Andover and Aldershot converted their Isolation Hospitals.
- (7) There are several other points—economy in use of staff, nursing experience, heating and lighting and general administration, which appear obvious.

The number of cases admitted during the year is analysed into districts and age-groups in the following table :—

AGE PERIODS.	Borough.		<i>Basingstoke Rural District.</i>		<i>Kingsclere & Whitchurch Rural District.</i>		TOTALS.	
	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-10	5	4	1	—	—	—	6	4
10-15	5	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
15-20	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
20-35	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3
35-45	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
TOTALS	14	7	2	2	1	1	17	10
							27	

Artificial Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

The present scheme was commenced by the Medical Officer of Health in 1934, and has been continued up to the present time, treatment being given to pre-school children of one year of age and upwards, and to school children to the age of 14 years.

The prophylactic used is Burroughs, Wellcome and Co's. T.A.F. (Toxin-Antitoxin-Floccules). This has a very high immunising efficiency and a very low liability to cause reactions. It is extensively used in this country and where pre-schick and post-schick tests have been carried out, an approximate result of 95 per cent. immunity has been obtained.

The use of A.P.T. (Alum Precipitated Toxoid) has also been commenced. This is a two injection method suitable for children under 8 years of age and has proved very satisfactory giving approximately 98% immunity. During 1938, four children received 8 doses and are included in the following table :—

<i>Age Groups.</i>	<i>Number of Injections Given :</i>			<i>Total Number of Children</i>	<i>Total Number of Injections</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		
Under School Age (1—4)	17	17	69	103	258
School Age (5—14)	16	24	99	139	361
Totals	33	41	168	242	619

Total number of children who have completed since 1934 a full course of injections is 799.

Total number of injections given to children in the Borough by the M.O.H. since 1934 is 2517.

A few children did not complete the full course on account of leaving the town and for other reasons. In view of the fact that in this Borough during the past four years no child who had had three doses of the prophylactic has been notified as suffering from Diphtheria some credit may now be given to immunisation.

On an average there are 3,000 deaths of children under the age of 15 every year in England and Wales from Diphtheria, which is regarded now as a preventible disease. There is still much apathy on the part of parents to accept the protection of their children against one of the worst infectious diseases.

Definite propaganda is needed to make immunisation known, at present the only method used is personal talks to parents at school inspections and by the County Health Visitors.

Prevention of Blindness.

There were 4 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

In no case was the vision impaired.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

<i>Age</i>	<i>NEW CASES (21)</i>				<i>DEATHS (9)</i>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1
25—	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
35—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	6	—	2	5	3	—	1

Four of the deaths occurred in Institutions outside the district, including one admitted from the Common Lodging House.

One case notified as Pulmonary Tuberculosis died a week later in Hospital (outside district) registered as death from malignant disease and secondary pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Register shows that the number of persons ordinarily resident in the Borough on December 31st, 1938, suffering from Tuberculosis was :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Respiratory	29	18	47
Non-respiratory	3	7	10

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Notification is satisfactory.

Disinfection.

Infected bedding is removed from infected premises to the Isolation Hospital in the Motor Ambulance and after disinfection of ambulance and bedding has taken place, is returned in the same vehicle.

The disinfection of clothing and bedding after infectious disease is carried out by means of a Thresh Steam Disinfector.

Rooms are disinfected after the removal of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Pulmonary Tuberculosis by means of formalin vapour. Also when requested after deaths from Cancer.

The death or removal of persons suffering from Tuberculosis is made known to the department from the local Registrar's Weekly Return and from the County Medical Officer.

Cancer.

No action was taken during the year to improve facilities for imparting information for diagnosis and for treatment, beyond a lecture given under the auspices of the Basingstoke Personal Health Association.

The nearest National Regional Radium Centre is at Southampton (Royal South Hants Hospital).

The number of deaths reported in the Borough from Cancer for the past ten years is as follows :—

1929	.....	22	1934	.....	19
1930	.....	18	1935	.....	24
1931	.....	24	1936	.....	27
1932	.....	18	1937	.....	20
1933	.....	19	1938	.....	38

This is the highest figure for 10 years. The Cancer Act, 1939, comes into force on October 1st, 1939, when the County Council will be responsible for a scheme for consultation, diagnosis and treatment.

Public Interest in the Prevention of Ill-Health.

- (a) Two poster frames were continued for the exhibition of pictorial posters until the end of May. Since that date they have been used for the purpose of A.R.P. and National Service Propaganda. By arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education the following posters were exhibited during 1938 :—

Use your School Dental Service.
Always ask your Doctor.
British Empire Exhibition.

- (b) A branch of the National Federation of Personal Health Associations was formed in October, 1936, and the Council, under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have made a grant towards its expenses.

A number of lectures were given during the year on various matters concerned with health, as follows :—

January	.....	The Creation of Healthy Children.
February	.....	The Care of the Eyes (with film).
March	.....	Cancer.
April	.....	Demonstration of Physical Culture.
October	.....	Building an Air Nation (film).
November	.....	Food for Health and Happiness (with film).
December	.....	Nutrition.

- (c) Great interest is still being shown in the provision of facilities for physical training. Brinkletts Hall, Winchester Road, is maintained by a voluntary committee as a Physical Culture Centre, and is being used for classes for men, boys and girls, and also by the Women's League of Health and Beauty. In addition the Centre is being used by members for Badminton.

Annual Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report respecting the Public Health Work carried out in the Borough during the year 1938. This is the third Annual Report it has been my privilege to submit.

Notices Served.

Four hundred and five notices (written and verbal) were served during the year 1938. Three Statutory Notices were also served. In eighty-nine cases voluntary work was carried out by owners without the service of notices.

Complaints.

During the year two hundred and sixty-three complaints were received. These were investigated and suitable action taken where found necessary.

Places of Public Entertainment.

In accordance with Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, Public Halls and Cinemas in the town have been periodically inspected and found to be generally in a satisfactory condition.

Table I. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
Classified Statement of number of Premises Inspected :

Number of Inspections under :			
Housing and Public ^{Health} Acts	.....	.....	526
Number of re-inspections	.....	.....	837
Work in progress	.....	.....	1269
Infectious diseases	.....	.....	32
Slaughterhouses and Food Premises	.....	.....	1879
Dairies and Cowsheds	.....	.....	74
Common Lodging House	.....	.....	7
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	106
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	3
Stable Premises	.....	.....	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	2
Places of Amusement	.....	.....	2
Factories	.....	.....	48
Shops Acts	.....	.....	152
Petroleum Acts	.....	.....	12
Watercourses	.....	.....	37
Overcrowding	.....	.....	65
Miscellaneous Visits and Interviews	.....	.....	640
Knackers Yards	.....	.....	5
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	1
Schools (Elementary)	.....	.....	3
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	.....	.....	20
Total			5727
Drainage—			
Water Test applied	.....	.....	15
Smoke Test applied	.....	.....	5
Infected Rooms and Articles—			
Rooms disinfected	.....	.....	43
Lots of bedding disinfected	.....	.....	36
Lots of bedding destroyed	.....	.....	2
Lots of clothing disinfected	.....	.....	1
Books disinfected	.....	.....	41

Table 2. Defective Conditions Remedied.

Water Supply—			
Taps on main	.....	.....	22
Water Closets—			
Reconstructed or new provided	.....	.....	15
New pans fixed	.....	.....	142
Defective flush pipes repaired	.....	.....	114
Cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	.....	29
Apartments lighted or ventilated	.....	.....	37
Walls, floors, roofs, etc., repaired	.....	.....	94

Soil Pipes—				
New provided .....	.....	.....	.....	8
Drains—				
Reconstructed .....	.....	.....	.....	38
Cleansed .....	.....	.....	.....	32
Repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	174
New gullies provided .....	.....	.....	.....	66
Intercepted from sewer .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rainwater pipes disconnected .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cesspools cleansed or repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manholes—				
New provided .....	.....	.....	.....	26
Repaired or covers renewed .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Vent. Shafts—				
New provided .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	2
F.A.I.'s repaired, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sinks, Baths, etc.—				
New sinks provided .....	.....	.....	.....	89
New baths provided .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Waste pipes renewed .....	.....	.....	.....	98
Waste pipes trapped .....	.....	.....	.....	98
Ashbins—				
New provided .....	.....	.....	.....	137
Yard Paving—				
Repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	94
Newly paved .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Drained .....	.....	.....	.....	25
Dampness—				
Roofs repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	59
Gutters and R.W.P.'s repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	72
D.P.C. provided .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sites concreted .....	.....	.....	.....	1
External walls pointed or repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	161
Window and door reveals repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	8
General—				
Walls and ceilings repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	389
Rooms cleansed .....	.....	.....	.....	457
Verminous rooms cleansed .....	.....	.....	.....	32
Verminous bedding cleansed or destroyed.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Stairs repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	43
Windows and doors repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	254
Windows made to open .....	.....	.....	.....	9
Floors repaired.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Stoves repaired.....	.....	.....	.....	60

General (continued)—

Defective and smoky chimneys	19
Coppers repaired	22
Food stores provided	52
Food stores repaired or cleansed.....	8
Coal stores repaired, etc.....	1
Accumulations removed.....	9
Rat nuisance	3
Rooms ventilated	32

Urinals—

Repaired or cleansed	16
New provided	1
Cisterns repaired or provided	5

Other Matters—

Cowsheds cleansed, etc.....	1
Dairies cleansed, etc.	1
Cowsheds reconstructed	1
Slaughterhouses cleansed, etc.	4
Slaughterhouses repaired.....	2
Shop premises cleansed	4
Yards cleansed.....	1
Watercourses cleansed	2
Unclassified	3

Table 3.

Inspections of Factories.
(Home Office Form 572).

(1) **Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
Factories with mechanical power	48	—	—
Factories without mechanical power			
Other premises under the Act			
Total	48	—	—

(2)

Defects Found.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>			<i>No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness	12	12	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary { Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Conveniences { Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work, or offences mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	19	19	—	—

Table 4.**Showing Number of Home-workers on the Register.**

<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>Number of Home-Workers.</i>
Tailoresses	8
Tailors	3
Glove-making	1
	Total 12

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The County Council have now delegated their powers under the above Act to the Local Authority, and the Sanitary Inspector is held responsible for its administration.

Since the delegation of these powers a foot dusting pump together with a supply of "Cyanogas" has been purchased but to the end of the year an opportunity to test its efficiency did not arise.

During the year 18 complaints were received and investigated; suitable action was taken where found necessary.

Appropriate posters were displayed throughout the District during National Rat Week (November 7th—12th, 1938) drawing attention to the provisions of the above Act, and as usual, a quantity of rat poison was available to persons making application for same.

Shops Act, 1912—1936.

Much attention has been given to this matter, especially during the latter period of the year, owing to information received that contraventions of the above Acts were frequently taking place.

It was found, by strict observation, that the small Traders, who usually carry on mixed businesses were the chief offenders, viz., by selling articles after the recognised "closing hour," on week-days, and by selling "prohibited" articles on Sundays.

In all 152 visits were made on week-days and Sundays, with the result that certain tradespeople were warned that further contraventions would be reported to the Local Authority with a view to prosecution.

Obviously, these visits have occupied much of my leisure time, as of necessity they have to be made during the evenings of week-days and on Sundays, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that by these continued efforts a marked improvement has been noticeable.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The humane slaughtering of all animals by mechanically operated instruments is still being continued, and the provisions of the Act strictly adhered to.

There are 22 licensed slaughtermen in the Borough.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.

The total number of premises in respect of which licences were issued during the year, for permission to keep Petroleum Spirit, Petroleum Mixtures and Carbide of Calcium, was 70.

Two (2) Petroleum and two (2) Carbide of Calcium licences were discontinued during the year.

The particulars of storage for Petroleum Spirit, Petroleum Mixtures and Carbide of Calcium, at 31st December, 1938, are as follows :—

Licences issued for storage of Petroleum Spirit	.....	59
Licences issued for storage of Petroleum Mixture.....		3
Licences issued for storage of Carbide of Calcium	.....	9
Total fees received for above licences	.....	£49 10s. od.

Quantity licensed to be kept :—

Petroleum Spirit	.....	.....	139,844 gallons.
Petroleum Mixtures	.....	.....	170 gallons.
Carbide of Calcium	.....	.....	9,588 lbs.

12 inspections were made in connection with premises in respect of which licences had been issued.

WM. J. TILEY,
M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.,
Borough Sanitary Inspector.

EASTLEIGH:
Eastleigh Printing Works (T.U.), 26a, High Street.
